

HICKEY BARES THREE MURDERS IN DUAL LIFE

Slew Man and Kruck and Josephs Boys in "Jekyll and Hyde" Career of 20 Years.

DRINK MADE HIM FIEND

Accidental Poisoning of One Who Begged for Liquor Drove Him to Crime, He Says in Revolting Confession.

Buffalo, Nov. 28.—The accidental killing of a man in Lowell, Mass., twenty years ago was given to-night by John Frank Hickey, in a signed confession, as the starting point of a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" career of debauchery and crime that covered a period of twenty years, during which he murdered two boys and assaulted many others.

Hickey's victims, according to his confession, were Ed Morey of Lowell, poisoned with laudanum over twenty years ago; Michael Kruck, twelve years old, a New York newsboy, strangled in Central Park in 1902; and Joseph Josephs, seven years old, the son of George Josephs, a merchant of Lackawanna, killed in a similar manner on October 12, 1901.

"The details of Hickey's last two crimes are too revolting to make public," said the District Attorney, Wesley C. Dudley. "Hickey apparently is a man with a dual personality. He is intelligent. He is now overcome with remorse, and says again and again that he cannot comprehend what possessed him to commit the crimes. He asserts that he became a maniac only when filled with whiskey."

Revolting Confession on Train.

Hickey's confession came after a long series of admissions made to the District Attorney and Ray E. Gilson, chief of the Lackawanna police, that began Wednesday morning, when the two officials left New York for Buffalo to visit his prisoner. Today Hickey agreed to sign a confession, and soon after 5 o'clock this evening he was brought through the tunnel connecting the county jail and the City Hall, used to-day for the first time since Leon Czolgosz was taken through it after being sentenced to death for the assassination of President McKinley.

Shuffled to Sheriff Frederick C. Becker, Hickey was led to the District Attorney's office, where, in the presence of Mr. Dudley, the Sheriff and a stenographer, he again went over the details of his crimes. In addition to the murders, Hickey confessed to many assaults and attempted assaults on small boys, the last being committed in Lawrence, Mass., on August 5.

Hickey said repeatedly during his confession that all his crimes were committed while he was drunk. When sober thought of crime never entered his mind, but when he became intoxicated an insatiable desire to kill small boys came over him, he said. The tortures of his victims, as related in the confession, were frightful.

After signing his confession Hickey said he was glad his life of crime was at an end. "I have made my peace with God," he declared. "I am ready to pay the penalty for my crimes damned by man."

The killing of "Ed" Morey, in Lowell, according to Hickey's confession, was accidental. He was then a clerk in a drug store, where Morey frequently called to beg for whiskey.

Put Laudanum in Whiskey.

To get rid of him one day, Hickey said, he put laudanum in the whiskey that Morey was about to drink. Intending to make him sick, but the man, weakened by dissipation, died from the effects of the drug.

This crime, praying upon his mind for years, Hickey said, ultimately drove him to drink. After killing the Kruck boy in Central Park, New York, Hickey fled to Boston, but returned to New York in a few days and read in the newspapers the finding of the little fellow's body and the search for his slayer.

The postcard sent from Boston in which Hickey told of killing the Joseph and Kruck boys and indicating where the body of the Joseph boy could be found, Hickey states, were written at a desk in the general delivery room of the main postoffice building.

The District Attorney said that Hickey's confession came from his lips without much persuasion. Mr. Dudley added:

"There was no grilling examination nor resort to the so-called third degree. Hickey became quite confidential with me, and at times would tell me bits of his life history. It was on the train that I made remarks about different points of evidence we had against him. This seemed to worry him considerably. I told him that he could not expect anything from me and anything that he said would be used against him."

Finally he launched into a detailed history of his life. He said that when he was a boy in Lowell, his lifeplace, something happened to him that he never forgot. He then related the accidental killing of the man Morey. This, he said, was caused by periods of remorse that he sought to obliterate from his mind with drink. Bit by bit the stories of the

A MILD, pleasing "Turkish-blend" that suits the American taste. If you haven't you probably will. 20 in plain package—that's why the price is only 15c.

"Distinctively Individual"

Lippitt & Myers Tobacco Co.



other crimes came out, until he finally broke down completely. And, between sobs, told me how he murdered the Joseph and Kruck boys.

Father Wants to See Slayer.

Michael Regan, chief of the Buffalo police, received a letter to-day from Henry Kruck, of No. 353 Fifth avenue, New York, who says that he is the father of the murdered Kruck boy, begging permission to see Hickey.

"I am not happy since the child was lost," the letter reads. "No matter where I go or what I do, my child is always in my mind. Maybe justice will cool me up when the murderer is dead."

In reply Kruck was told he might see the prisoner provided he submitted to a search at police headquarters before going to the jail.

"We shall do everything possible to comfort you if you come here," wrote the chief. "Your letter shows that you will grieve for the dead boy. Be comforted, because God takes care of us all and He knows everything."

When not drinking, Hickey is said to have been a competent concrete foreman and of considerable literary attainment.

Boston, Nov. 28.—J. Frank Hickey has lived in several Massachusetts cities. Information secured by the Quincy authorities aided materially. It is said, in his arrest, Hickey worked in the plant of a Quincy shipbuilding concern for several months last summer. During his residence there the police received many complaints of children being assaulted by an unknown man. Hickey left Quincy for New York about a month ago.

The postal card "confessions" of J. Frank Hickey proved the beginning of his undoing. While the Buffalo and Lackawanna police were searching for the missing Josephs boy, who disappeared on October 12, 1901, a card was received by them on which the writer said he had murdered the boy and gave directions whereby the mutilated body was found a few days later in a Lackawanna sewer.

Soon afterward the father of the boy received a card of like import. Chief of Police Gilson had circulars with facsimiles of these cards sent around the country. John Hoskyn, chief millwright of the American Chemical Agricultural Works, of Buffalo, identified the writing of Hickey who had written him for work.

Acting on this clue, the authorities in a few days time traced Hickey to Kew-Nick, near Whiting, N. J., where he was working with a bridge construction gang. He was taken to Toms River to await extradition on November 19.

After a day of wavering the prisoner decided to fight extradition. Meanwhile he was indicted in Buffalo, and his plea against extradition proving without avail he was finally taken to Buffalo.

While passing through New York on his way to Buffalo he was identified by the police as the man sought for the murder of Michael Kruck, a newsboy, in Central Park, in December, 1902.

Hickey Arrested Before.

The dismembered body of the Kruck boy, who lived on Columbus avenue, was found in an excavation in Central Park on the 30th street on December 11, 1902. It was removed to a morgue and an autopsy performed. Hickey was arrested in Buffalo a few days later, but was released after a few days for want of sufficient evidence.

Detective Arthur Carey, now police captain in the 143d precinct, in Brooklyn, went to Buffalo at the time and looked the suspect over. It was Carey who recognized the chemist when he was brought over from Whiting, following his arrest three weeks before last.

It is said that on one of the postal cards now in the possession of the Lackawanna police the writer confessed to the murder of thirteen different boys.

Since the man's arrest the investigations of at least two additional old murders have been renewed. The police of Lakewood, N. J., came to Whiting, N. J., while the chemist was in jail there, and looked him over in connection with the murder of Mrs. Turner there in 1910. Yesterday it was announced from Police Headquarters here that detectives would be sent to Buffalo to question the man in regard to the mysterious disappearance of Helen Sullivan, a young girl, from her home, at No. 206 East 78th street, on June 1, 1910. She disappeared one afternoon while on her way home from school. The police believe that she was murdered and her body disposed of in some mysterious manner.

RECALL THIRD BOY'S FATE

Lowell Lad Who Vanished.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 28.—The Lowell police were unable to-night to recall the circumstances of the death of Edward Morey, mentioned by John Frank Hickey in his confession. In Buffalo, as the records of that time had been looked up for the night, nothing definite could be learned about the case.

Redmond Welch, chief of police, said that he would ask the Buffalo police to examine Hickey about the mysterious disappearance here in 1900 of Arthur Dent, a boy who was believed to have been murdered.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 28.—On October 6, 1907, little Philip Mastroroni was murdered here under circumstances like those of the Josephs and Kruck crimes. The police will ask that J. Frank Hickey be examined concerning the mystery.

ZAPATA SHOTS AN ENVOY

Carries Out Threat to Kill Peace Agents Sent by Madero.

Mexico City, Nov. 28.—Emiliano Zapata, the insurgent leader, carrying out a recent threat that he would put to death any additional peace envoys who were sent by the government to treat with him, a few days ago passed sentence of death on two men who had approached him on behalf of the government, according to news received here to-day from Excelsior, Morelos. One of the men was shot. The other escaped.

A dispatch to the "Imparcial" from Vera Cruz says that W. W. Canada, the American Consul, informed the correspondent that the United States battleships Kansas, Michigan, Vermont and South Carolina soon would visit Vera Cruz. The news has caused apprehension here, as it is considered unusual that naval visits of courtesy should be in such strength.

HANNAH ELIAS AVOIDS TAX

Negress Whom John R. Platt Sued Says Fortune Has Diminished.

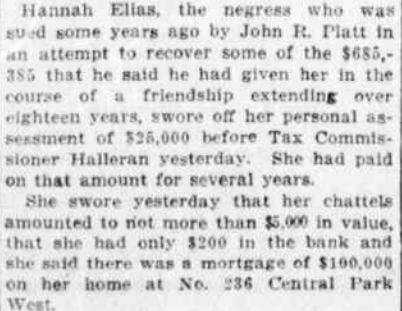
Hannah Elias, the negress who was sued some years ago by John R. Platt in an attempt to recover some of the \$650,385 that he said he had given her in the course of a friendship extending over eighteen years, swore off her personal assessment of \$25,000 before Tax Commissioner Hallgren yesterday. She had paid on that amount for several years.

She swore yesterday that her chattels amounted to not more than \$5,000 in value, that she had only \$200 in the bank and she said there was a mortgage of \$100,000 on her home at No. 236 Central Park West.

ALBERT T. PATRICK IN HIS LAWYER'S OFFICE.

Planning his fight for vindication.

(Photo by American Press Association.)



ALBERT T. PATRICK IN HIS LAWYER'S OFFICE.

Planning his fight for vindication.

(Photo by American Press Association.)



Photo © by American Press Assoc.

PATRICK FIGHTS FOR VINDICATION

Continued from first page.

witnesses to the alleged forged will, Morris Meyers and David L. Short, to warrant their trial on the indictments for forgery found against them. The indictments against Meyers and Short were dismissed without ever bringing them to trial, and the indictments against him were ultimately dismissed, he said.

He pointed out that both Meyers and Short had prospered despite their unfortunate association with his case, and they would be available as witnesses when it was undertaken to attack the will probated by the trustees of the Rice Institute and substitute the one he drew for Rice. He declared he was sure the latter will would be found to be absolutely genuine.

Patrick said he had drawn the will for Rice because Rice suspected there was a scheme on foot to defraud him of his money. He declared the trustees of the Rice Institute had already charged the estate with expenditures aggregating \$3,500,000 for obtaining, as they maintained, his arrest and conviction.

"And this despite the fact that the county of New York paid every just and legitimate expense in connection with my several trials and appeals," said Patrick. "They contend that this \$3,500,000 was used in the prosecution of me. I got this information on good authority from Houston."

Patrick described his early acquaintance and later business relations with Rice. He said he had known of Rice ever since he, Patrick, was a boy of thirteen years. Patrick's father had been an agent on two of the Rice railroads in Texas. Continuing, he said:

"My father and I had visited Mr. Rice after he came to this city several times. But when the litigation came up between Mrs. Rice's estate and Mr. Rice—the former having bequeathed \$2,500,000 of her husband's property under the community law in Texas—I was employed to get evidence in this section of the state to uphold the contention of Colonel Hold, Mrs. Rice's executor, that they had resided in Texas."

Met Rice Through Advertisement.

"Searching further for evidence, I inserted an advertisement in The New York Tribune, asking for relatives of Mr. Rice. This advertisement brought me in touch with Mr. Rice, who subsequently heard of my efforts to settle for \$250,000 the difficulties with his wife's heirs, as Colonel Hold had authorized me to do. He wrote me a note to call, and informed me that Rice estate, had not told him of the \$250,000 offer. After that I came in contact with Mr. Rice a good deal, and did considerable business for him."

Patrick described Captain Baker's visit here after Rice's death and his own subsequent arrest on a charge of forgery. Patrick said:

"Captain Baker came to New York after the death of Rice, and I put him in the possession of the facts in reference to the will. I gave him a copy of the 1896 will, which he had prepared, and at the same time exhibited to him the will which Mr. Rice had executed in which I was named as residuary legatee."

"After Baker had examined these wills in conference with another man who was familiar with Rice's handwriting, and after he had investigated the situation here for several days, he telephoned me one morning at my house to meet him at the Normandie Hotel, which I did, and accompanied him to his apartment on the

fourth floor. He then made the proposition to me that if I would suppress the secret trust under the last will and transfer the Rice estate to him as attorney for the proposed institute and would accept a sum of money, to be agreed upon between us, he would take the second will and probate it."

"This was the same will which Short and Meyers witnessed. But, in consideration, Captain Baker proposed that I should be eliminated from the administration of the will. In other words, he asked me to betray my trust."

Surprised at Proposition.

"I responded to Baker that we had been friends for some years, and that I would not make any proposition to him involving his dishonor, and I was surprised that he made one to me. 'Besides,' I stated, 'you are not the Rice Institute, and you are not in a position to compromise.' He said: 'Patrick, I am the Rice Institute, the trustees will do as I say, and there has got to be some settlement of this matter now.' I said: 'Baker, there cannot be any settlement of this matter as long as the newspapers are feeding the public with false information concerning my guilt in connection with this estate, or in connection with the death of Rice.'"

"I told him if he had a valid claim we would liquidate this matter in Texas, where the bulk of the estate lay, which was his home, and where this pressure of ill feeling could not be made against me, but that I would not enter into any negotiations under pressure."

"We then agreed to combine the estate here, to put it under a general trust for its preservation, and then to go to Texas and try to make some settlement by which we would save litigation and preserve the estate, my experience being that litigations of estates were always wasteful. Accordingly, I consented to the opening of the box of securities which Mr. Rice had transferred to me, which was in one of the trust companies. The safe was opened and about \$2,750,000 worth of securities taken therefrom and deposited by us jointly in our names."

"In the mean time it had been secretly arranged that as I stepped from the safe deposit vault I was arrested on suspicion of having forged a check. Then ensued a train of circumstances, which had kept me in prison until yesterday. I might say that I have no feeling of vindictiveness about the whole matter and those who participated, but justice has only partly been served."

Patrick declared Governor Dix did not assign a reason for granting his pardon, because it would have been a reflection upon prominent public officials. When asked if he would be willing to waive the privilege of attorney and client between Magistrate House, who was his counsel, and himself, permitting his former counsel to tell the circumstances surrounding the alleged confession of Patrick before the vales, Jones, and House in the Tombs, Patrick said he did not see why he should. Judge Olcott interrupted to say that the confession made by former District Attorney Jerome to testify if Patrick was innocent was only a spectacular play on the then District Attorney's part.

"How could Judge House have testified?" asked Mr. Olcott. "He was counsel for both Patrick and Jones at the time, and he would have had to accuse one or the other of perjury if the privilege was waived."

In the light of Mr. Olcott's reasoning on that point, it was pointed out that Jones had been willing to waive the privilege, but Patrick had not.

Jerome Silent on Pardon.

Mr. Jerome declined to discuss Patrick's pardon yesterday, but he intimated that if the lawyer was innocent and anxious to vindicate himself it might be a short cut to that end by waiving the confidential privilege with Magistrate House and allowing the latter to tell what he knew about the confession in the Tombs which Jones swore Patrick made.

The indictments for forgery against Patrick were dismissed by Judge Swann, in General Sessions, on June 15, 1910, on motion of W. L. McDonald, counsel for Patrick. There were four indictments for

forgery of the Rice will and four relating to certain checks. Meyers and Short were co-defendants under four of the indictments. District Attorney Whitman did not oppose the dismissal of the indictments. Referring to the indictments, Mr. Whitman said yesterday:

"The District Attorney could not consistently oppose such a motion, because the defendant was dead in the eyes of the law, serving a life term in prison. The motion was made to bring the defendant to trial or dismiss the indictments, and the only thing to do under those circumstances was to dismiss the indictments."

Albany, Nov. 28.—"The case is now a closed incident," said Governor Dix to-night in declining to comment further on his reasons for pardoning Albert T. Patrick. The Governor said the merits and demerits of the case had been carefully weighed by him for more than a year and he had given it particular consideration.

"There is no reason why continual comment should be made on this occasion," he said, "any more than in the other capital cases in which I have acted since I became Governor."

A list of such cases, prepared at the Governor's instance, was given out to-night. Seven men have been saved from the electric chair and their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. They are Napoleon Monat, Rocco Chiaro, La Jama Madas, Edward Burnett, Joseph Laramo, Michael Cosmo and John Cain. Cosmo and Cain were declared insane.

Ten others convicted of murder and manslaughter have been pardoned. The list includes Patrick and Peter C. Hains, Jr., who killed William E. Annis, in 1909, at Bay Side, Long Island.

Twenty have had their sentences commuted and their cases referred to the parole board. Six of them originally were sentenced to death, but their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment by former governors.

Governor Dix has commuted the sentence of William Gibson, of Erie County, who was convicted of burglary, first degree, in March, 1899, and sentenced to serve eighteen years. He will be released next month.

BROTHER DEFENDS PATRICK

Expects Him Soon to Visit Aged Mother in Colorado.

(By The Tribune Bureau.)
Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 28.—Samuel Alexander Patrick, a brother of Albert T. Patrick, who for several years has lived here, has never lost faith in his brother's innocence. When seen to-day by The Tribune correspondent he bitterly denounced the trial that ended by sending his brother to Sing Sing on the charge of murdering William Marsh Rice, the millionaire. He said:

"My brother will clear his name of the cloud if the conspirators against him do not first assassinate him. My brother will visit Colorado soon to spend some time with our aged mother, who has survived these years of sore trial by her belief in her son's innocence. My brother won Rice's gratitude as his attorney, and that led to the will which bestowed upon him his wealth. Rice believed his relatives incompetent to manage his wealth and he put them out."

PAUL KELLY ARRESTED

This Time Police Say He Runs a Disorderly House.

Evidence confirming the rumor that the police intend to begin a campaign against disorderly houses was furnished when the notorious Paul Kelly was arrested last night on the charge of running such an establishment.

Kelly has been arrested five times within a year for running a gambling house, but last night's charge is a new one against him. Detective Bonnell, of Inspector Lahey's staff, served a warrant issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo on Kelly in a house in West 41st street, near Seventh avenue.

At the West 41st street station, Kelly said his real name was Paolo Antonio Vacarelli. This was his name until the courts changed it to Kelly. Two years ago he asked the courts to put his Italian name back in its place, but the stage title has stuck to him. He said he ran a garage at No. 28 West 41st street. His hold in the sum of \$500 was furnished by one James O'Donnell.

Kelly has long been a figure in police annals, principally as the leader of an East Side gang, and the owner of a bar, "Little Naples," where "Bill" Harrington was killed and "Jack" Sirocco was shot, one night in a gun fight in 1905.

MADERO SHIFTS CABINET

Change in Ministers May End Internal Dissensions.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 28.—Political differences in President Madero's Cabinet have been straightened out by two changes, and it is now believed that the Mexican government is on an amicable basis and chances for internal dissension are remote.

It was announced in dispatches to the Department of State to-day that Flores Magon, Minister of Gobernacion, has resigned, and that Rafael Hernandez, Minister of Fomento, has been named in his place. The post of Minister of Fomento has been filled by the appointment of Manuel Bonilla, Minister of Communication, and the latter portfolio has been taken by Jaime Guzman, sub-secretary of Hacienda.

The appointment of Hernandez is generally approved, according to dispatches to the State Department. He is connected by marriage to President Madero and is said to be a capable and popular official.

The resignation of Magon, according to official statements, is due to lack of accord between him and several of the highest personages of the revolution of two years ago. There has been a number of conflicts of opinion on political matters, and it is declared his retirement was brought about with a view of establishing harmony in the official family.

The State Department has been advised of a raid by Mexican rebels on the Hacienda Gamah, an American property, near Tampico. The owners were forced to give up \$500 and four rifles.

SANTO DOMINGO QUIET

Orders Issued for the Return of the U. S. Warship Prairie.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 28.—Practically marking the end of the rebellion in Santo Domingo and reflecting the confidence of the administration in the success of the two American commissioners to the republic, orders were issued by the Navy Department this afternoon for the return of the *Prairie* and the *59* marines.

The *Prairie* will leave at once for the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia, where the marines will disembark. They will then be returned to the stations from which they were drawn two months ago.

AFTER TRUST LETTERS

Government Holds They Show Harvester Co. Methods.

REPORTS ALSO CALLED FOR

Prosecution Brings Out Price Cutting and Concessions to Stifle Competition.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—R. C. Haskins, president of the International Harvester Company of America, bore the brunt of a severe cross-examination by Edwin P. Grosvenor, assistant to Attorney General Wickensham, before the special examiner, Mr. Taylor, in the hearing of the dissolution suit here to-day. His examination showed that the government is laying great stress on the importance of approximately one hundred letters from lesser officials to Cyrus McCormick and James Deering.

These letters date from December, 1902, to January, 1905. A large number of them were from A. E. Mayer to Mr. McCormick and to Mr. Deering. It was said by Mr. Grosvenor that they referred to price fixing, suppression of competition in various parts of the country, and to methods of handling agents, selling other than international machines.

Mr. Haskins was directed to get these letters and produce them at the hearings, when they are resumed in Chicago two weeks hence. He was also directed to produce a report of the executive committee, dated July 15, 1903, at which it was intimated that changes were made from a sales committee to some other method in the management of the sales department. In this connection Mr. Grosvenor said:

"You, as president of the selling company, are responsible for the papers of your company and for this particular report. I want you to understand that if they have been taken from your files you are responsible, and you ought to know it. I want you to make a thorough investigation in this city two weeks hence I want you to tell me what you have done in regard to the letters which have been questioned. Most of all, I want you to get that report and bring it here. It is undoubtedly an important paper, and the government must have it."

Shows Price Cutting.

The following portion of a report of the sales committee, dated June 11, 1905, was read into the record by Mr. Grosvenor:

"E. H. Rea, of Corydon, Iowa, announces that he is offering Acme headers at a price he has reduced prices. He declares that he intends to shut out the International Harvester Company on the sale of goods there. Therefore we have decided to make the following prices on headers in Corydon territory:

Ten-foot headers, \$120 to \$125.
Twelve-foot headers, \$125 to \$130.

Mr. Grosvenor then produced what he said was the company's price list for 1903 and showed the prices in effect at that time for ten-foot headers were \$125 to \$135, and for twelve-foot headers \$135 to \$145.

Mr. Grosvenor brought out that the chief competitors at which these tactics were aimed at one period were the Minneapolis Harvester Company, of Minneapolis, and its subsidiary, the American Grass Twine Company, of St. Paul. He showed that in 1903 these firms went into bankruptcy, and that the International Harvester Company purchased their assets at a low figure.

"In a letter to division sales managers," said Mr. Grosvenor to Mr. Haskins, "you advised agents that a concession of \$5 on headers and \$2 on reapers and mowers in the territory south and east of Pittsburgh could be made. Was this because of the strong competition?"

"I believe so," Mr. Haskins answered.

Concessions to Agents.

A letter was read giving authority to the managers of divisions to make further concessions to certain large agents rather than allow them to go over to some of the harvester company's competitors.

A report dated January 15, 1905, signed "R. C. Haskins" and addressed to Cyrus McCormick, was brought up by Mr. Grosvenor.

"This report," said the attorney, "states that no reduction in the price of binder twine in quantities under fifty tons was advisable if the Plymouth Cordage Company agreed to that policy. Was that company your heaviest competitor in that article?"

"It was one of the largest," said Mr. Haskins.

ROBS L. F. LOREE'S HOUSE

Burglar Makes \$1,500 Haul in Railroad Man's Home.

West Orange, N. J., Nov. 28.—Silverware valued at \$1,500 was taken last night from the home of Leonard F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, who lives in a large house on the top of the Orange Mountain. The thief must have entered the house before it was locked up, for there was not a mark on the entrance building indicating where a lock was forced.

In with the booty was a silver teapot valued at \$275. The robbery probably occurred after midnight, because the family were up until that hour entertaining guests. Miss Loree, the eldest daughter, heard a strange noise about the time she was retiring, but gave it no thought.

EX-SHERIFF WILL APPEAL

U. S. Supreme Court To Be Asked to Set Aside Conviction.

An appeal to the United States Supreme Court will be made in the case of John Zeller, former Sheriff of Hudson County, whose conviction on an indictment of conspiracy has just been affirmed by the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.

Zeller was convicted of appointing, when he was president of the Hudson County Board of Elections, as clerk of the board a fisherman of North Hudson who drew a salary, but never learned where the board's office was or did any work for the board. The fisherman owed Zeller. Zeller is under a sentence of not less than three years nor more than seven years and to pay a fine of \$1,000.